

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.
THE TRIAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE.
 PARIS, Saturday, March 19, 1870.
 The High Court for the trial of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte for the homicide of Victor Noir commenced to convene at Tours yesterday. The Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived there. An enormous crowd of people collected around the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors.

LONDON, March 20, 1870.
 A dispatch from Tours reports that the city is excessively crowded with strangers eager to witness the trial of Prince Bonaparte. The trains to that point are overloaded with passengers.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris publishes the following decree:
 Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all present and to come. Upon the proposition of our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Religion, we have decreed and do decree:

First: The Chamber of Judgment of the High Court of Justice is convened for Monday, March 21, 1870, at 11 o'clock of the morning, at the Palais de Justice of the city of Tours. Department of Indre-et-Loire.
 Second: Counting of the votes will be made by the High Court of Judgment. The functions of Procurer-General to the High Court will be exercised by M. Grandpreux, Procurer-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, assisted by M. Berzognie, his deputy.

Third: Within ten days after the publication of the present decree in the *Journal Officiel*, the selection by the jury of the jurors for the High Court shall be made in conformity with the fifteenth article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of July 10, 1859, and the sittings and examinations shall be conducted according to the forms prescribed by the law.

Fourth: Our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Religion, is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, February 19, 1870.

PRINCE BONAPARTE AT TOURS—THE WITNESSES.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the *gendarmes*, and accompanied by a chief officer of the police.

Pascal Grosset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the fatal affray, and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, are also in Tours as witnesses. Rochefort, Grosset, and Milliere were transported in charge of officers because undergoing sentence as prisoners at La Sainte Pelagie.

Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

PERSONAL NEWS.

The Emperor and Empress are to be godfather and godmother to the grandson of Ambassador Lavallette. M. Emile Olivier is a candidate for the Academy of France.

ROME.

COUNT MONTAUBERT'S OBSEQUES—WHY THE POPE FORBADE THE FRENCH PRELATES.

ROME, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

There will be a meeting of the Ecumenical Council to-day, in order that the Pope may pronounce mass for the late Count Montaubert.

The funeral services of Count Montaubert, organized by Gen. De Merode, and in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, were countermanded by the Pope, as it was regarded as a manifestation against the Ecumenical Council.

As the incident produced an ill effect mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montaubert by an Italian priest of the Pope's selection.

ROME, March 20, 1870.

The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count de Montaubert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Ecumenical Council. An Italian bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries.

As the ceremonies took place while the Council was in actual session but few of the bishops could assist. The arrival is expected here of an agent from Ali Pasha charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians caused by the infringement of their privileges by the Papal Court.

THE MARQUIS OF BANNEVILLE'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

The Marquis of Banneville, the Roman Ambassador, is expected to arrive here to-day. He has received a *conge* for eight days, and has been summoned hither for consultation.

ROME, March 20, 1870.

It is believed that the absence of the Marquis of Banneville will last three weeks. The discussion in the Council in the twenty-one canons of the Church will not begin until his return to Rome.

The answer to the note of Count Daru demanding the admission of a French representative to the Council has not yet left Rome as reported.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. BRIGHT'S AMENDMENT OF THE EDUCATION BILL DEBATED AND WITHDRAWN, AFTER BEING OPPOSED BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

In the House of Commons last evening, after an important business, the Education bill was again taken up.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt supported the amendment suggested by John Bright—namely, that the basis of the bill should be religious equality; without this as provisions were unjust. He objected to regarding sectarian controversy to the vestries. The schools in the rural districts were sure to be monopolized by the Church. Parliament, to prevent this, would settle the question on a basis of religious equality.

Mr. Mundella, member for Sheffield, spoke in favor of the bill, taking the ground that the merely permissive clauses should be made compulsory.

Mr. Hoare, member for Southampton, demanded the withdrawal of the religious clause of the bill.

Mr. Jacob Bright, member for Manchester, spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it provided a school for every child and made attendance compulsory.

The debate was continued till the adjournment at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Temple favored the project for religious teaching, and Mr. Beresford Hope (Cambridge University) brought the plan head-on.

Mr. Richard (Merthyr Tydvil) charged the Government with underrating the religious sense of the people, and Messrs. Bailey (Herefordshire) and Fawcett (Brighton) opposed the bill on general principles.

Mr. Dilke (Chelsea) favored the Bright amendment, and Mr. Gladstone deprecated it as having a tendency to under the Liberal party. He vindicated the bill in long speech, and eloquently appealed to both parties to support the measure. He reviewed and analyzed the arguments that had been made against it, and showed that it was not an imperial measure, and that it was non-partisan in its character.

After speeches by Mr. Hardy and others in support of the bill, Mr. Bright's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

THE GOLD ASSAY—THE HONDURAS CONTRACT.

THE OFFERS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND HAVE DETERMINED TO EXPRESS THE ASSAY OF GOLD IN THOUSANDS OF GRAINS INSTEAD OF IN CARATS; THIS BAR WILL BE CALCULATED IN 1,000 PARTS, INSTEAD OF 1,750 PARTS AS AT PRESENT.

The Bishop of Barbadoes died to-day at his home in Western England.

Among the sporting men the odds are against the bridge crew in the coming race with the Oxford.

The contract for the construction of the Honduras railway was signed here on Thursday. The work is to be begun within a year.

DEBILIS, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

One Booby, an American, has been persecuted to

imprisonment at Londonderry for killing a man named Style in November last.

SPAIN.

REQUIRING THE PRIESTS TO SWEAR.

MADRID, March 20, 1870.

The official gazette publishes a decree requiring the bishops and clergy to take the oath to the Constitution within one month.

GERMANY.

THE SCHEIDT DUES.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

Mecklenburg has ratified the treaty for the abolition of the Scheidt dues.

The king William yesterday received the eldest son of the late Mr. Burlingame.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 20, 1870.

The Portuguese Government will send an expedition to restore order at Macao.

CUBA.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE RECOGNITION OF BELLESGUARD'S RIGHTS.

HAVANA, March 19. *The Prensa* and *Diario de la Marina* have editorials to-day on the unfriendly comments of American newspapers on affairs in Cuba. They both intimate that if the American Government would send commissioners here, they are positive that such commissioners would disprove the assertions lately made by Gen. Quesada about the condition of the rebellion and other matters, and America would discard forever the question of the recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents.

GEN. DE RODAS'S JOURNEY TO NUEVITAS—GEN. NAPOLEON ARANGO WITH HIM.

HAVANA, March 20.—Captain-General De Rodas, accompanied by Secretary Fernandez and Gen. Ferrer de Canto of the New-York Cronista and his full staff, sailed this afternoon for Nuevitas. On his arrival there he will proceed to Puerto Principe. The length of time he intends to be absent is not known. Gen. Napoleon Arango, late of the rebel army, arrived in Havana this morning and sailed with the Captain-General, in order to aid him with his influence in the restoration of peace.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION—"CUBA IS LOST."

Under the heading "Cuba is Lost," *La Discusion* of Madrid, of 15th of February, publishes a doleful leader upon the Cuban question. It says:

"We have made it evident, and our readers must be aware of the fact, that ideas are not to be fought with, nor to be conquered by bayonets, but only by ideas. We have shown that, though the insurrection might be conquered so far as territory was concerned, yet that nothing would be really gained. We have also maintained, ever since we began discussing this Cuban question, that the insurrection which broke out at Yara was full of consequences necessarily fatal for the mother country. This, and much more, has been said by *La Discusion*, but our observations in that regard have not been well received. We have never been fatalists, but seeing all that has happened in Cuba how can we change the opinions we have heretofore expressed in the matter? Inspired now, as ever, by the promptings of our conscience, and moved alone by an ardent and unimpaired patriotism, we feel that we ought to speak out, and say to the entire nation: 'Cuba is lost.' This is true, whether the insurrection triumphs or is subdued. To this gloomy extreme is the question now brought in this hour so sadly brought on."

In the island of Cuba there are two insurrections, both of which are against the mother country, against the institutions which the nation has given in use of its sovereign rights. The one proclaims independence, and, besides, desolates and destroys the fields of the unhappy Antilles; the other combats to obtain the Spanish flag. Yes, but it would suggest to obtain the Spanish flag by a rule special and arbitrary. The latter intention to exist, because it lives upon privileges and favors. In truth, both of these movements, though traveling by different routes, lead us to the same end; and, if we ought to struggle against the first, we should energetically crush out the second. Here is the terrible dilemma before us.

JAPAN.

CAPTAIN EYRE OF THE STEAMER BOMBAY ALLOWED TO DEPART, NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER—AMERICAN INDIGNATION—JAPANESE PERSECUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—At Yokohama the Onoda disaster agitated the community during the entire month. Capt. Eyre was allowed to take passage in the Bombay, notwithstanding the repeated requests and demand of Mr. Delong, the American Minister, upon the British authorities to detain the steamer.

The British authorities have refused to detain the steamer, and Capt. Eyre is expected to leave for Yokohama in six months. The Americans are indignant, not only at the sentence, but in consequence of the intolerable English insolence to which Mr. Delong was subjected during the investigation.

Capt. Roe, Chief of Staff of the United States Steamer Delaware, had reached Yokohama, and would immediately hold a naval court of inquiry. The only bodies found were those of Capt. Williams and the ship's carpenter.

The Japanese authorities were pursuing what few native Christians escaped deportation, and it is said that they now demand that the foreign ministers and missionaries shall be prohibited from teaching the natives or in any way promulgating their faith.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Sunda* ran into and immediately sank the North German ship *Carrie Jane*. The crew were saved.

From Higo, Nagasaki and Osaka there are terrible accounts of native Christian persecutions and deportations. Sex and families are wholly destroyed by fire.

Yokohama, from 4 o'clock to 10 o'clock, was destroyed by fire on the 18th and 19th of February. The American Consulate narrowly escaped destruction. There is a bad feeling toward foreigners in all directions. The foreigners in Japan, and especially the foreign officials, are narrowly watched and guarded.

CHINA.

TROUBLE AT FORMOSA—IMPERIAL FURNITURE—EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—At Tientsin the weather was cold and business dull. At Hankow and elsewhere business was suspended in consequence of the general celebration of the New Year. At Formosa there was a terrible earthquake on the 15th inst., which destroyed the Mandarin to prevent a shipment of camphor by English merchants. It is reported that a price had been set on the Shanghai advices state that the Emperor was receiving mirrors and household furniture from Paris. The Chinese were very much pleased with the fact, and the Emperor's Chinese minister, the French, Prussian and Russian, and military and naval officials of various nationalities, the Consul staff and a large concourse of civilians were in attendance.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.—ALBANY, March 19.

On motion of Mr. Cullen, the bill relative to dockets of judgments and other papers in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Senate.

REPORTS.

Regulating the fare of horse railroads in Brooklyn; amending the charter of the Southside and Northside Railroads, allowing the building of branch tracks, and to run dummy engines in the city of Brooklyn, regulating the movement of the several funds of the State; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New-York Young Men's Christian Association; relative to the Atlantic Mail Life Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company; regulating the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Companies; incorporating the New-York Warehouse and Transportation Company; relative to the sale of bread in the City of New-York; providing for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Fire Department of New-York City.

MR. RAMBER moved that the vote passing the New-York One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth bill, Railroad bill, be reconsidered.

MR. CULLEN inquired whether this was intended as a censure of Mr. Field's action yesterday, or an attack on Senator Genet, who introduced the bill.

MR. RAMBER replied that the object was to remove an impression that the members were whipped into voting for the bill, and to hold it over until the conclusion of the session.

The motion was carried and the bill laid on the table.

The report of the Select Committee to inquire into the houses and tenements in the City of New-York, was read and ordered to be printed.

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